

<b>AQA GCSE German</b>	
<b>THEME 1: IDENTITY AND CULTURE</b>	
<b><u>Topic 1: Me, my family and friends</u></b>	
Relationships with family and friends	
Marriage/partnership	
<b><u>Topic 2: Technology in everyday life</u></b>	
Social media	
Mobile technology	
<b><u>Topic 3: Free-time activities</u></b>	
Music	
Cinema and TV	
Food and eating out	
Sport	
<b><u>Topic 4: Customs and festivals in German-speaking countries/communities</u></b>	
<b>THEME 2: LOCAL, NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND GLOBAL AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	
<b><u>Topic 1: Home, town, neighbourhood and region</u></b>	
<b><u>Topic 2: Social issues</u></b>	
Charity/voluntary work	
Healthy/unhealthy living	
<b><u>Topic 3: Global issues</u></b>	
The environment	
Poverty/homelessness	
<b><u>Topic 4: Travel and tourism</u></b>	
<b>THEME 3: CURRENT AND FUTURE STUDY AND EMPLOYMENT</b>	
<b><u>Topic 1: My studies</u></b>	
<b><u>Topic 2: Life at school/college</u></b>	
<b><u>Topic 3: Education post-16</u></b>	
<b><u>Topic 4: Jobs, career choices and ambitions</u></b>	

<b>AQA GCSE German Grammar</b>	
<b>FOUNDATION TIER</b>	
<b>The case system</b>	
<b>Nouns</b>	
● gender	
● singular and plural forms including genitive singular and dative singular	
● weak nouns: nominative and accusative singular ( <i>Herr, Junge, Mensch, Name</i> ) (Recognise only)	
● adjectives used as nouns ( <i>ein Deutscher</i> )	
<b>Articles</b>	
● definite and indefinite	
● kein	
<b>Adjectives</b>	
● adjectival endings: predicative and attributive usage, singular and plural, used after definite and indefinite articles, demonstrative and possessive adjectives	
● adjectival endings after <i>etwas, nichts, viel, wenig, alles</i> (Recognise only)	
● comparative and superlative, including common irregular forms ( <i>besser, höher, näher</i> )	
● demonstrative ( <i>dieser, jeder</i> )	
● possessive	
● interrogative ( <i>welcher</i> ).	
<b>Adverbs</b>	
● comparative and superlative, including common irregular forms ( <i>besser, lieber, mehr</i> )	
● interrogative ( <i>wann, warum, wo, wie, wie viel</i> )	
● adverbs of time and place ( <i>manchmal, oft, hier, dort</i> )	
● common adverbial phrases ( <i>ab und zu, dann und wann, letzte Woche, nächstes Wochenende, so bald wie möglich</i> )	
<b>Quantifiers/intensifiers</b>	
● <i>sehr, zu, viel, ganz, ziemlich, ein wenig, ein bisschen</i>	
<b>Pronouns</b>	
● personal including 'man'	
● reflexive: accusative, dative - (Recognise only for dative)	
● relative: nominative	
relative: other cases and use of <i>was</i> (recognise only)	
● indefinite: <i>jemand, niemand</i>	
● interrogative: <i>wer, was, was für</i>	
● interrogative: <i>wen, wem</i> (Recognise only)	
<b>Verbs</b>	
● regular and irregular verbs	
● reflexive	
● modes of address: <i>du, Sie</i>	
● modes of address: <i>ihr</i> (recognise only)	
● impersonal verbs (most common only, eg <i>es gibt, es geht, es tut weh</i> )	
● separable / inseparable	
● modal: present and imperfect tenses, imperfect subjunctive of <i>mögen</i>	
● infinitive constructions ( <i>um...zu...</i> ; verbs with <i>zu</i> )	
● negative forms	
● interrogative forms	
<b>Tenses</b>	
● present	
● perfect: excluding modals	
● imperfect/simple past: <i>haben, sein</i> and modals	
● imperfect/simple past: other common verbs	
● future	
● pluperfect (recognise only)	
● passive voice present tense (recognise only)	
● imperative forms	
<b>Prepositions</b>	
● fixed case and dual case with accusative and / or dative	
● with genitive (recognise only)	
<b>Clause structures</b>	
● main clause word order	

● subordinate clauses, including relative clauses	
<b>Conjunctions</b>	
● coordinating (most common eg <i>aber, oder, und</i> )	
● subordinating (most common eg <i>als, obwohl, weil, wenn</i> )	
<b>Number, quantity, dates and time</b>	
● including use of <i>seit</i> with present tense	
<b>HIGHER</b>	
<b>Nouns</b>	
● weak nouns	
<b>Adjectives</b>	
● adjectival endings after <i>etwas, nichts, viel, wenig, alles</i>	
<b>Pronouns</b>	
● reflexive: dative	
● relative: all cases, and use of <i>was</i>	
● interrogative; <i>wen, wem</i>	
<b>Verbs</b>	
● mode of address: <i>ihr</i>	
● impersonal	
● infinitive constructions ( <i>ohne...zu; um...zu</i> ); verbs with <i>zu...</i> eg <i>beginnen, hoffen, versuchen</i>	
● modal: imperfect subjunctive of <i>können, sollen</i>	
Tenses	
● imperfect / simple past of common verbs	
● future	
● conditional : <i>würde</i> with infinitive	
● pluperfect	
● imperfect subjunctive in conditional clauses: <i>haben</i> and <i>sein</i>	
<b>Prepositions</b>	
● with genitive (most common eg <i>außerhalb, statt, trotz, während, wegen</i> )	
<b>Conjunctions</b>	
● coordinating and subordinating	
<b>Time</b>	
● including use of <i>seit</i> with imperfect tense.	